

*Apion intermedium* Eppelsheim (Coleoptera Apionidae) recorded in error from West Sussex.—In the report for the 1983 annual exhibition (Hodge, 1984), *Apion intermedium* is stated to be 'new to East and West Sussex'. I have observed the weevil on two occasions in Sussex, both in Friston Forest, East Sussex (TV 5399); a single specimen swept on 12.vii.1981 and several examples on *Onobrychis viciifolia* Scop. on 23.vi.1983. As far as I am aware there are no records of the species from West Sussex.

Hyman and Parsons (1992) include West Sussex in the known distribution of *Apion intermedium*. It is assumed that this information was copied from the exhibition report cited above.—Peter J. Hodge, 8 Harvard Road, Ringmer, Lewes, East Sussex BN8 5HJ.

#### REFERENCES

- Hodge, P. J. 1984. [Exhibit at 1983 BENHS Annual Exhibition.] *Proc. Trans. Br. Ent. Nat. Hist. Soc.* 17: 16.
- Hyman, P. S. (revised Parsons, M. S.) 1992. *A review of the scarce and threatened Coleoptera of Great Britain: Part 1*. UK Nature Conservation No. 3. Peterborough: JNCC.

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### BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS

**Insect learning. Ecology and evolutionary perspectives**, eds D. R. Papaj and A. C. Lewis, London, Chapman and Hall, 1992, xiv + 398 pages, £45, hardback.—The distinction between innate response and learned reaction is easy to pass over in insects, where many behaviours are not understood or poorly observed. Many of the actions which we observe in insects are not simply instinctive, but have to be learned. Host plant selection, poisonous plant avoidance, host selection by parasites and parasitoids, finding and choosing a mate, these are all learned to a greater or lesser degree. As the subtitle of the book suggests, it is the evolution of learning which is covered in the 14 chapters and this thorough review emphasizes that it is not just in the 'social' insects where learning takes place.

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**Insect chemical ecology: an evolutionary approach**, eds B. D. Roitberg and M. B. Isman, London, Chapman and Hall, 1992, xii + 360 pages, £24.95, paperback.—Insect biochemistry has evolved through three main selection pressures: on chemical signals between insects (pheromones and message-bearing semiochemicals); through the interaction of insects and their host plants or host animals (detecting suitable hosts, appropriation of nutrients, dealing with deterrent toxicants); through the interaction of insects and their potential predators (manufacture of toxins and other defensive chemicals etc). The diverse subjects in this area are united by a constant theme—the evolution of biochemicals.

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**A colour atlas of medical entomology**, N. R. H. Burgess and G. O. Cowan, London, Chapman and Hall, 1992, 144 pages, £55, hardback.—One of a series of 'colour atlases' covering various medical specialities and conditions, and unfortunately one that seems to have been rather thrown together to complete the publisher's list. Along with close-up photographs of insects (and other invertebrates) there are numerous gruesome pictures of those afflicted by stings, bites and subsequent infections. Surprisingly for a book which revolves around its illustration, all too many of the photographs are indifferent, out of focus or (especially the 'habitat' shots) unintelligible.